Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1614.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District*, } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

2 hampers of Earthen Ware
1 box of Indigo
1 box of Merchandize
1 half barrel do.
10 bags of Coffee
1 barrel of Salt Petre
2 barrels } of Linens
1 keg }
1 trunk }
1 barrel of Sugar
1 bag of Pepper, and
Part of 3 bags of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, 2d November, 1797. } dtS

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District*, } ss.

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Custom-house in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, at noon,

354 Silver Watches
30 gold Watches
500 Watch Keys

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, 2d November, 1797. } dtS

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of New-Castle,

All the Stock of the said Farm,

Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Castle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797. }

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Oct. 30. dtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patenteed early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Conner, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by JAMES YARD.

Oct. 10. co8t

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Five years old Madeira Wine,

OF the very first quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, just landed from the ship Edward, from Madeira, and for sale by

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12, Dock-street.

WHO HAS FOR CHARTER,

The Brigantine
CHARLOTTE,

Burthen about 1200 barrels, just hove down and put in complete order, and now ready to receive a cargo.

Also, For SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship
JOSEPHUS,

Burthen about 1800 barrels.

november 6. 3awtf.

For Liverpool,

The Ship
CLOTHIER,

Nathaniel D. Gardner, *master*,

WILL sail about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to JAMES OLDDEN,

nov. 3. dtf No. 41, N. Front-street.

For Amsterdam,

The Ship
WILMINGTON,

Captain Hilman;

A Staunch, fast sailing, Philadelphia built vessel, of live oak and cedar, is now in complete order, and will sail with all possible speed, having great part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to

Summerl & Brown.

Who have on hand,

Gonaives Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, and a few thousand weight of excellent Cordage, including several Cables of 8½ & 11 inches.

november 3. tuth&stf

For London,

THE SHIP
WILLIAM PENN,

James Josiah, *Master*,

WILL sail with all convenient expedition.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For London,

THE SHIP
JEAN,

Daniel M'Pherson, *Master*.

TO sail with all convenient speed—a considerable part of her cargo being already engaged.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

Ross & Simson.

Oct. 27. 6

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ship Edward, from Madeira, and Betsey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogsheads,

For sale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship
AMITY,

Four thousand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready also to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Just landed from the above vessels at South street wharf. co1m. Nov. 1.

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Charter,

THE SHIP
John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Master*.

THIS vessel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jesse & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,

Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

Sept. 29. dtf

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. dtm.

Drawing & Painting Academy,

No. 63, Walnut-street.

JAMES COX,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the generous public, that his academy opens this day. November the 6th.

Hours of tuition for ladies, from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, and in the evening from 6 till 8 for gentlemen.

J. Cox has added to his collection of copies a variety of fine views, &c. drawn from nature during his absence from the city:

All kinds of colours prepared, and every article used in the different branches of drawing and painting, sold on reasonable terms.

Terms of Tuition, *Six Dollars and a half* per quarter.

A morning class for grown ladies, frrom 11 till 12 o'clock. d3t nov. 6.

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired time (four years) of a stout, healthy, active negro Man. He is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy to the farming business, is a good ploughman, understands the care and management of horses, and is a good driver. He has lately been employed in painting a new house and paints well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honest, sold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock street, near Spruce street.

Nov. 6. tf

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,

The principal part of a HOUSE,

WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

Oct. 24. dtf

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front-street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 6

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

For Sale by

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Oct. 26. d2w.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

Oct. 27. §

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

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From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. cotf

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf skins
Checks and stripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glasses
White sheetings	Hollow glass ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Brass kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and straw knives
Black and white laces	Toys assorted in boxes

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

november 6. eotf

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes
11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
126 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
70 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

White Flatillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlasses
Silesia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamouses
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glass Tumblers, and Looking Glasses, in in cases, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod3w

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hhkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

☞ In the course of a few days, the PIECE GOODS, composing the cargo of the ship Ganges, will be exposed for sale at that large commodious Store, the northwest corner of Market and Fourth streets, where a bale of every species of Goods will be open. d Oct. 31.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, first quality, in pipes
Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Lisbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the latest importation, in boxes
Spanish Wool, in Bales, suitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,

Penn-street, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&stf

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

602 hogsheads,
82 tierces
523 barrels
646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

LANDING,

From on board the ship Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the best clean Russia HEMP

60 casks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glass, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north east corner of Cherry Alley, where he solicits the favor of his former customers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.

November 2. dtf

Insurance Company of North America.

The Stockholders are informed, that a meeting is to be held, by adjournment, at the Company's Office, in Front Street, on Monday next the 13th inst. at 12 o'clock.

Eben. Hazard, Sec'ry.

Nov. 9. dst.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son,

november 9. §

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24th, 1797.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish Rations and Quarter Master's Stores, during the year 1798, for the troops in Philadelphia, Fort Mifflin, on Mud Island, Carlisle and Reading, or any of them, are desired to deliver their proposals, under a sealed cover, on or before the 20th November next, to

TENCH FRANCIS, *Purveyor.*

The Rations to consist of

1 pound Flour or Bread
1 pound Beef, or 3-4 of a pound of Pork
½ gill Rum, Brandy or Whiskey
1 lb. Candles
2 lb. Soap
2 quarts Vinegar
1 quart Salt } To every hundred rations

&1st19thN

Wharton and Lewis,

HAVE FOR SALE

At their store and Insurance Office for shipping, No. 115, South Front-street,

Jamaica Rum, 4th proof,
Alicant Brandy, 1st & 2d proof } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine, and
few hogsheads of Juniper Berries.

October 31. cotf

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w JOSEPH SIMS.

Landing,

From on board the ship Edward, at Walnut-street Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a superior quality, For Sale by the subscriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. eotf

For sale by the Subscriber,

No. 89, South Third street,

A few casks of high proof Brandy
60 Tierces fresh Rice
40 Boxes of Chocolate
A large quantity of assorted window glass, and
200 pieces sail cloth, No. 1 to 8
Ravens Duck, Mace and Gum Senegal.

Samuel Breck, Jun.

N. B. An excellent Compting House to let on Ross's wharf. 6teod Nov. 2.

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the State of South Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congress 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the same with George Simpson, Cashier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and interest, as soon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleston for settlement, and orders received for their discharge.

November 1. 6t

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15 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th inst. an apprentice Lad, named JOSEPH BARNET, by trade a paper-maker; about 19 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, of a light complexion, ties his hair. Had on, and took with him, a castor hat, half worn, one brown mixture cloth coatee, new, one light do. half worn, one striped velvet waistcoat, with blue cloth backs, one do. with fustian backs, and sundry other thin clothes. It is probable he will change his clothes, as he took a number with him.

Any person apprehending said apprentice, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home,

PETER BECHTEL.

Lower Merion township, Montgomery county.

October 30. N 1.—1aw 3w.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Continued from yesterday's Gazette.

I shall in this place mention my reasons for asserting in my former publication, that "Dr. Currie ought to have been the last person in the world to mention any thing in allusion to the mortality of that period"—meaning the month of September, and more especially that part in which the first letter of Dr. Currie, above quoted, came out.—We find here that Dr. Currie asserts, that after the "*strictest enquiry*" he was "*convinced*" that there were not more than "40 *or* 50 *in the whole city*"—"*confined by the genuine yellow fever.*" Let us put this assertion in its proper light; for it is the greatest insult that Dr. Currie could have offered to the feelings, as well as to the understandings of the citizens. At this very time, and for some days preceding *more than that number* were daily falling victims to the disease—as the following statement shews:

"September 14	—died 48
15	56
16	67
*17	81
18	68
19	61
20	67

(* *This is the date of Dr. Currie's letter.*)

'Tis true—the Dr. had the sagacity to discover that there was "another *formidable* disease prevalent"—the "common remittent or fall fever." Whether Dr. Currie, in his own practice, suffers his patients to be carried off by this "*formidable*" disease—I know not—In general it is not fatal. But let us now take a view of Dr. Currie's 2d pamphlet, p. 15, 16, which was published in January 1794. Here he says "as soon as the contagion had reached the central part of the city, the disease spread with *astonishing rapidity*. In the course of *August*, there were more than 300 funerals; towards the close of the month, *twenty* were buried of a day." Does Dr. Currie mean that they died of the "genuine yellow fever"—or of that formidable disease "the common remittent or fall fever"? He goes on again to say, "In September the disease *increased amazingly. In the course of the month about* 1400 citizens were added to the list of mortality; towards its close, from 50 to 90 were buried of a day," &c.

Surely, Dr. Currie, if you have the smallest sense of shame—you will blush at thus exposing and refuting *yourself!*

The history of Dr. Rush's conduct to Dr. Glentworth, is grossly misrepresented. Dr. R. found Dr. G. with a full and tense pulse, the pupils of his eyes dilated, and his head affected with great pain. In this state of his disease he advised bleeding. To this Dr. G. objected unless Dr. Currie approved of it. Dr. R. said that Dr. C. did not practice as he did in the prevailing fever, and objected to consulting with him. Upon this he took his leave of Dr. G. but not without urging him a 2d time to be bled, and gave as a reason for it, that he had symptoms of an hydrocephalic tendency.—Dr. R. denies that he even hinted to him to settle his affairs. This advice he has never given without the request of the friends of the sick; and then in a manner that I believe has never offended, or been complained of by any body. Dr. G. it is true, *recovered without bleeding* (though Dr. C. asserts that he was reduced "almost to death's door by the violence of his remedies") after a long confinement to his room. Dr. C. seems to suppose that bleeding is used *only* to *save* life. Those who understand the use and benefits of this remedy, know that it is often prescribed to *shorten* the duration of acute diseases, and to prevent their termination in such as are of a *chronic* nature.

Mr. Connor had the usual symptoms of infection in his eyes and pulse when he called upon Dr. Rush—for which he advised him to use the depleting remedies. They had the desired effect, and soon removed his indisposition. Dr. R. saw Miss Connor but once during her illness; for he was so worn down with fatigue and sickness, that he was forced to confine his visits towards the close of the disease, chiefly to his old patients. Miss C. was attended chiefly by myself—and I think it highly probable that a more liberal use of the depleting remedies, would have rendered the issue of her disease different from what it was. Dr. Currie, who, in 1793, 1794 and 1797, prescribed with safety and success *much larger and more frequent* doses of the mercurial purges than were taken by Miss C. *cannot* and *does not* believe that she died in consequence of their drastic operation.

The patient whom Dr. R. refused to visit, in consultation with a Bark and Wine Dr. —was Mr. Davis, then partner with Mr. Chancellor. The reasons we have already given which induced Dr. R. not to consult with a physician who did not practice in a similar way with himself—It is not necessary to repeat them. In consequence of this refusal, Dr. R. was requested to visit and attend Mr. D. alone. He found him with a full pulse, and great heat and burning in his stomach, *under the use of tonic remedies.* He had been bled, but Dr. R. thought too sparingly. He ordered him to lose eight ounces of blood which afforded him considerable relief. Mercury was likewise exhibited liberally in his case, under the use of which he recovered. As a proof of the destructive effects of bark in this fever, I must add here, that my fellow-student, Mr. Fisher, thought he had injured Mr. Davis by a few spoonfuls of the infusion of the bark which he had prescribed for him after he had overcome the inflammatory symptoms by the depleting remedies.

Dr. Currie has asserted that "Those acquainted with the causes and laws of contagion, thought him (Dr. Rush) insane."—This expression of the "causes and laws of contagion" has frequently helped Dr. C. at a non-plus, as any one will see who reads his publications. In being charged with insanity, Dr. Rush has shared in the calumny with many men who have dared to think and act differently from the habits and prejudices of their cotemporaries. It would be happy for Dr. C. if his conduct in 1793 and 1797, had subjected him *only* to this imputation. The inconsistency, folly, and falsehoods of his publications and conduct, have procured him very different epithets. I need not name them. No lapse of years will ever wear them away.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

(To be continued.)

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

As Mr. Cobbett's condescension in attempting to palliate the charge of publishing sentiments unfriendly to our revolution, implies a disavowal of any design to discredit it, I should be at variance with my former declaration, were I not to say, I was pleased. I can by no means however admit, that the imputation was unfounded. In the instance alluded to, the merit of Mr. Gibbon being made to rest upon his loyalty, the want of it, is of course the reproach applied to Dr. Franklin; and in this view, certainly warrants my inference of its involving a general censure upon the actors in the revolution. Nor can I think it at all material, to the establishment of my conclusion, to be able to prove that similar sentiments to those ascribed to the Doctor, were uttered by others.

If Franklin was *treacherous and malicious*, he certainly did not shew these qualities in requesting Mr. Gibbon's company. If his real design was to assassinate the historian, I can only say, it does not appear; and I believe most men will admit, that there was at least as much wit as malice in the Doctor's offensive retort; (or *prediction*, if it must be so:) or if even the latter predominated, it was so far from being a *wanton* attack, that there was sufficient cause to excite some resentment, in the most milky disposition.

With respect to the publication of the story, (whether true or not) I make no difficulty of saying, that in my opinion, it was improper, and that it had but too much the appearance of "a sort of dunghill-cock triumph." Though I cannot think it either decent or necessary, especially upon a principle of conciliation, that every idle, injudicious, or malevolent news-paper paragraph, should be repelled, at whatever expence to the feelings and characters of not the least respectable part of the community—and those too, who may as much disapprove of the publication, as Mr Cobbett himself.

As to my being a bitter enemy to Great-Britain, an abettor of "certain *political vagaries*", a protector of "*American baseness*", and a "*lover of revolutionary France*", I only smile at the insinuations, harsh as they are.

"*Sejanus, Wolsey, hurt not honest Fleuri.*"

But from what Mr. Cobbett could have taken up these ideas, I am at a loss to conceive. To set him right however, let him be assured, that Mr. Fenno's subscriber, sees the folly and baseness of too many of his countrymen with equal concern and indignation. That in love to revolutionary France, he yields not even to the editor of Porcupine's Gazette:—and as to Great-Britain, with all her errors and vices (and little perhaps as America may owe her,) considering the situation in which she has been fortuitously placed, by the dreadful convulsions of Europe, so far from wishing her downfall, he considers her preservation as of real importance to mankind, and has long looked upon her as the barrier betwixt the world and anarchy. He makes this declaration, not because he thinks it due to the manner in which his observations have been treated, but because he takes the sentiment to be just, and knows it to be honest, and as it may serve to shew, that if he is an *officious*, he is not an uncandid defender of American honour.

When Mr. Cobbett tells me, that reconciliation and harmony with the ignorant and rancorous, is not to be effected by mildness and forbearance, he need not have added his *assurance* to give weight to so obvious a position. But if he will again take the trouble of perusing my remarks, he will perceive that the animosities to be buried, were not those between the wise and the ignorant, the generous and the rancorous, but between "the people of the two nations"; that is, between the good and *faithful subjects* of the king of Great-Britain, and the good *citizens* of the United States of America—if I may be excused the *vagary*.

Why such emphasis and significance, should have been attached to the word subscriber, it is for Mr. Cobbett to explain. It was innocently adopted as a signature, without any idea of the terrible effects it was said to produce upon some of the printing tribe. Taking into view the word which precedes it, it was probably suggested by a desire to account for the length of time which must elapse, between the appearance of the offensive paragraph and my notice of it. Had I been mean enough to intend it as a threat, how could I suppose it to have the smallest operation upon the self-disclaiming editor of Porcupine's Gazette, especially as it is not said whether I am, or am not *his* subscriber. Ego et Rex meus. Sat. Sap.

But as enough in all conscience, has already been said upon the subject of possibly a mere inadvertence, and which owes perhaps its chief importance to the pertinacity with which it has been defended; I will willingly dismiss it with an assurance, that I respect an independent spirit, and that I see nothing unamiable in national partiality, when duly corrected by candour and liberality. Still, with Mr. Cobbett's leave,

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

The Medical Lectures

In the University of Pennsylvania, are postponed until the last Monday in November next.

October 14. 2aw4w.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, September 5.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Permanent sitting of the 4th inst.

The following is a short sketch of the debate on the motions made for erasing the names of some of the members of the Council from the list of those ordered for transportation:—

Normand.—Savary, "The officers who served in La Vendee know, that Normand distinguished himself in that war by his bravery and good conduct. He is a young man who possesses much zeal and patriotism; but upon his entry into this assembly, he was misled by perfidious men. I move that his name be struck off the list. Boulay seconded the motion. "Normand was the usual reporter of the military committee; but that duty was put upon him because he had a good voice, and was more accustomed to the Tribune than his colleagues. He has confessed to me that he was often compelled to make reports which were contrary to his opinion."

Tallien, "If my testimony be of any weight, I can attest that Normand fought well at Quiberon, and that he obtained the esteem of Gen. Hoche by his excellent conduct in La Vendee.—Normand was ordered to be erased from the list.

Thibaudeau.—Bouby, "In considering the list which the committee has presented to us, there is one sentiment which certainly must animate this council. It is, that the list should be as short as possible and contain only the chiefs of the party: they are few in number, and the others are only misled. Every member of the council ought to propose exceptions in favour of such of his colleagues as he thinks deserves it. I propose one in favour of Thibaudeau. (*Murmurs.* Some voices, "*Yes, yes,*") Thibaudeau can only be reproached for some errors in his last report. (*Murmurs.*) In the important crisis in which we are placed, while we are required to pronounce judgment on the fate of our colleagues, the most perfect liberty ought to reign amongst us. I do not know Thibaudeau personally; but I have marked him in his political career, and I know that he has at all times rendered great services to the revolution, and has given the strongest proofs of his attachment to liberty and the constitution. I move that Thibaudeau be erased from the list." (Several members, "agreed, agreed.") Hardy, I shall not speak either for or against Thibaudeau: but I must observe, that the question before us does not relate to the opinions that a deputy may have uttered, but to a vast conspiracy which must be defeated. Under similar circumstances, the Convention did not vote the exclusion of its members *en masse*, but individually. I move that we adopt the same mode, and that the Council shall pronounce upon the fate of each individual in order upon the list, after hearing every member who chuses to speak for or against his punishment."—This motion was agreed to; and the Council ordered the list to be read a second a time. The transportation of all the members inscribed on the list was ordered, down to

Doulcet.—Dumont du Calvados, "Doulcet, by his conduct for these six years past, has merited the esteem of all true patriots. I know him: I have been constantly with him. In common with him I have shared the persecutions of aristocracy; and we all know, that in the convention he always testified an inviolable attachment to the republican government. The royalists would rejoice in his proscription. He never was a Clichian. I know him very well, and therefore undertake his defence." Hardy, "The name of Doulcet was found among the papers of Lemaitre; but it must not be forgotten, that when they were read in the convention, he completely justified himself. I have but one word to say—Doulcet is one of the twenty-two who were proscribed on the 31st of May. I move that he be struck of the list." Bellegarde, "I was for five months upon a mission, in company with Doulcet, during the siege of Lisle: I attest that his conduct was unexceptionable, and that his principles were always those of a sincere and good republican. I support the motion." The names of Doulcet and Thibaudeau were ordered to be erased.

Bailly.—Males, "We ought to punish the leaders of the conspiracy, and not those who have been led and deceived: Bailly is of the latter class, and no facts appear against him. Besides, he was formerly a priest, and took the constitutional oath, which he never would retract: on this account he was insulted and vilified, agreeable to the fashion which lately prevailed. I move that his name be erased."—Ordered,

Decrecy.—Taillien, "We do not yet know this member. I move that he be struck off, unless some accusation be substantiated against him." No member spoke and Tallien's motion was carried.

Richoux.—Eudes, "I rise to speak in favour of this member, who is my colleague for the department of Eure. He entered zealously into the cause of the Revolution so early as the year 1789, and was elected a member of the Convention. It belongs less to me than those who were members of that celebrated Assembly, to pronounce upon his fate; but I move the order of the day upon his name." Richoux was ordered to be erased.

Duprat.—Labrouste moved an exception in favor of Duprat. (murmurs.) Bergoing. "I can assure the council, upon the authority of the minister of police, that this member was one of the most dangerous in the Legislative Body. The correspondence which he held with the emigrants and the priests of his department was notorious, and tended greatly to embarrass the police," The motion was negatived.

Tarbe.—Hardy. "I have known Tarbe since the commencement of the revolution, and I always believed him to be a good patriot. I am ignorant, however, how far he has been involved in the plot, of Clitchy; but I observe that Tarbe is from the department of Yonne, and agreeable to the terms of your resolution, which declares void the elections of that department, his election is annulled. I am of opinion that his exclusion from the legislature will be a sufficient punishment." Tarbe was ordered to be erased.

Simeon.—A member. "I am not much acquainted with Simeon, but I have been his colleague in several committees. I was always of opinion, that the principles and sentiments he professed were truly republican; besides, I know that he has purchased some national property."

Bergoing. "The measures presented by the committee were planned in concert with the government, and there are proofs of Simeon's being inculpated in the conspiracy." Sa icetti. "After the taking of Toulon, Simeon emigrated, and remained there 14 months. The question being put on the name of Simeon, it was ordered to remain on the list.

Nougier Malgay.—A member stated, that this deputy was an old and an infirm man, who could not support the fatigue of a long voyage He was ordered to be struck out of the list.

Ramel.—Poulain Grandpre. "It is doubtless, in consequence of some omission, that we have not heard the name of Ramel mentioned; for he is infinitely more dangerous than many that have been placed upon it. I move that his name be subscribed."—Ordered.

The list was read a third and fourth time, and finally adopted in the manner in which it has already been published.

Jean-Debry.—"Doubtless every proposition of clemency finds a favorable reception in this assembly. I have voted for several exceptions which have been proposed; but our present situation requires that we should pay less consideration to individual interests than to general safety; we ought not to expose ourselves to the dangers of a new revolution, nor to the chance of being re-plunged in that abyss from which the wisdom of the directory and the devotion of the armed force have rescued us In presenting the list which has been read, the committee had certainly reasons for proposing that all these men should be banished from France. I move that those who have been erased from the list be allowed to remain in the republic, but that they shall not be permitted to sit in the legislative body." The council passed to the order of the day.

The Terrorists.—Merlin de Thionville—"While you combat with courage the friends of royalty, you ought also to subdue those of anarchy. Felix Lepelletier, Antonelle, and Omar, are at this moment employed in recommencing their intrigues. You have ordered the leaders of the royalist faction to be transported—you ought to adopt the same measure with regard to those of anarchy. I move that a proposition on this subject be referred to the committee."

The council passed to the order of the day.

The sitting was suspended at midnight.

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19 Fructidor, Sept. 5.

A resolution, bearing that the army of the interior had deserved well of its country upon the 4th, was read.

Chazal moved that to it be added, that all the armies had deserved well of their country.—Adopted.

The revolution, said Balleul, was principally directed against the privileged orders. Is it not absurd then to see them in the administrations? Ought the protection of the republic to be committed to such hands?

He moved that a committee should be appointed to consider whether all the *ci devant* men of title, who since the revolution, have not constantly laid them aside, should not be included among the emigrants.—Adopted.

Sept. 5, at night.

General Jourdan—"Citizens Representatives, the French people, the armies, the government, and you, chose a republic; and the resolution you came to yesterday, and which has been sanctioned to-day by the council, shew the world that you are determined to preserve your liberty or to perish. You have, Representatives, one more duty to perform. The enemies of the republic will endeavour, no doubt, to blacken the immortal day of the 4th of September; they will try to make the good people in the country believe that liberty has been oppressed; they will persuade them that these steps have been taken against the will of the legislative body, and that you are not free. Well, I will propose to you the means of making our real situation known to France and to the armies. It will be necessary, by an address prepared in this council, and agreed to by the other, to assume to yourselves that portion of glory which belongs to you for your firm, courageous, and prudent conduct. This address must also state the crimes of those conspirators whom you have brought to justice.

"Perhaps these men who would persuade their fellow citizens, that a republic can exist without republicans—these men who wish to destroy the constitution of the third year, and yet who are continually praising it, will accuse you for your conduct. Under these difficult and extraordinary circumstances, Representatives, this is the answer—you oppressed the people; your poniards were wet with the blood of our best citizens, and that constitution which you now appeal to you every day attacked.

"You placed yourselves in the ranks of our enemies; you offered us battle, and we have conquered you; we may use all the rights of victory, but we will not take your blood.—Liberty has triumphed, and that is sufficient. I therefore move that a committee be appointed to prepare, within three days, an address to the French people."—Agreed to. [This speech was ordered to be printed.]

Bentabole.—"It is not enough for you to have heard the cries of true republicans; you ought also to hear the cries of all honest men, and to make those who have fattened on the spoils of the nation give an account of their fortune. I am far from wishing to touch private property; but the good of the nation is the good of every one, and not of individuals. I require that those whom the confidence of government had placed in an important administration, be bound to render accounts. This measure is founded on the constitution, and on the justice which you owe the nation."

Portier de l'Oise—"The committee appointed to make a report upon the arrears of the national accounts, will be ready to make their report on Sunday se'nnight. This report agrees perfectly well with the ideas of my colleague Bentabolle, and therefore I move the order of the day upon his motion." Agreed to.

Andouin, in a motion of order, proposed that a committee of five members be appointed to report upon the means that ought to be adopted to preserve the republic.

The council appointed for that purpose Gregoire, Jean Debry, and Villars.

The directory sent a message to the council of five hundred, in which they express a hope that the change which had been effected, would give to their application for financial relief that success, of which, by the intrigues of the royalists, they had formerly been disappointed. The following objects of revenue are pointed out:—1. To regulate immediately the direct taxes of the 6th year. 2. To exact from the collectors obligations for the payment of what they recover. 3. To modify the duty of registration. 4. To raise the duty of land and water carriage, and abolish banking. 5. To establish a national lottery. 6. A duty of toll for the support of highways. 7. To impose a duty of registration on law deeds and proceedings. 8. To establish a duty of an hundredth part on paper or hanging-paper manufactured in France, and double on the same articles imported. 9. To make transferable all the public debt already funded or to be liquidated, and to admit it in payment of national domains. 10. To authorise the directory to take all the measures necessary to secure the services even by anticipations upon the revenues not recovered, to supply the expense of the campaign, if peace is not concluded.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

Summary view of the intelligence by the last arrival from Europe, in addition to the detailed account of the proscriptions in France.

The insurrections in Piedmont are nearly quieted. In the correspondence between the Sardinian minister and general Buonaparte, the latter has declared that he had rigidly forbid the French to interfere in the local concerns of his Sardinian majesty.—He has also given permission to a Sardinian officer to enter into the fortresses garrisoned by the French troops, to see that no works were constructing by the garrisons.

The new constitution proposed by the Batavian people, has been rejected! one hundred thousand votes against twenty four thousand.

Accounts from Vienna state that a Mr. Louis had been dispatched from Paris by Barthelemy, the director, to intercede with the Emperor for the release of La Fayette and his friends, and that this was assented to by his majesty, on condition of his abandoning France and retiring to America.

The Ligurian republic (Genoa) has been acknowledged by the dukes of Tuscany and Parma.

Rumours of war increased in Italy, in August—Mantua was ordered to be supplied with ammunition and provisions—heavy cannon had been conveyed from France to Italy.

The emperor's officers have declined receiving a courier from the Cisalpine republic—declaring that his Imperial majesty knew of no such republic.

Another plot of the defenders in Ireland has been detected—it was to murder all the friends of government.

The emperor continues all his preparations for war, and has lately renewed the Hungarian troops of the Levy in mass.

The young king of Sweden is to marry the princess Frederica of Baden, daughter of the hereditary prince.

The diet of Ratisbon have published their conclusum respecting a general peace—declaring they are ready to concur and send ministers to a general congress, when appointed, to negociate a peace on the principle of preserving the Germanic constitution and the integrity of the empire.

The French squadron from Toulon has arrived in the Adriatic gulf and joined the Venetian fleet. The destination is not well understood—Certain it is, that the provinces which composed ancient Greece are ripe for insurrection; the Ottoman Porte is alarmed and is taking measures to repel revolutionary principles.

One of the most alarming and fatal effects of the licentiousness of the present democracy in France is the destruction of the national forests. The directory have addressed an urgent message to the council on the subject. The ruin of those forests cannot be repaired in a century, and France will be compelled to depend on imported timber for ship-building. Not to mention the scarcity of fuel that must ensue; as in France wood is almost the only article of fuel.

A body of the disaffected Poles have gone to Italy and joined Buonaparte's troops; by means of these men, and other renegadoes from all the neighbouring countries, the democratic principles will hereafter creep into all the arbitrary governments in Europe, and gradually extend to Asia. The eye of philosophy should not overlook these trifling facts, as from them may proceed vast revolutions.

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By a legal decision of the courts in Westminster, (if we recollect right, it was in the case of Livesay & Co) it was established as a principle of law that the consignor of goods may stop them in transitre, or before they are received by the consignee, in case of the bankruptcy of the consignee before the goods come to his hands.

A decision at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Grose, in Bristol, has lately published

another principle of equal importance to the mercantile world; that when goods, under the above circumstances, are shipped on board of a vessel chartered by the purchaser or consignee, the consignor cannot stop them, tho' the consignee or purchaser on credit, before their arrival, becomes bankrupt, The judge declared it was a plain case, the vessel being the warehouse of the party that chartered her, and shipping the goods on board her, was a complete delivery so as to change the property.

This principle is very important at all times; more especially in precarious times, when goods are often purchased on credit for the purpose of *keeping Jack alive* from day to day.

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The expenses of this city for the last year, as stated by authority, amount to 42,891l. (equal to 107,227 dols.) exclusive of fractions.

—

LA FAYETTE.

The liberation of the Marquis is not yet confirmed. It was offered to him on condition of his taking AN OATH that he would proceed immediately to America. He replied, that though it was his intention to go to America, he would not subscribe to any oath for the purpose.

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It may seem extraordinary at first view, that three Directors, out of five, with the majority of both councils against them, should have been able to have overcome the other two directors, as well as the councils, and this without any violent commotion—but the plan of the councils and of Barthelemy and Carnot failed, as has so often happened on former occasions, in a great measure from the indiscretion and imprudence of many of their own party. The plan of the moderate party was discovered before its partizans were ready to carry it into execution, and the indiscretion of some of their adherents in the councils, not only set the three directors upon their guard, but determined them to strike the first blow; Had they waited patiently, it is probable that the next election of a director must have added a friend to Barthelemy and Carnot: but counting, as the party which have been overpowered did, for a considerable time, upon their being able to obtain the support of Lareveillere Lepeaux, they proceeded openly with measures hostile to the Directory.

It is singular that the fate of France should, as we have every reason to believe it did, depend upon the decision of a man not endowed with talents,—a republican from principle, but of a temper little suited to countenance the atrocious measures which Rewbell and Barras, under the plea of necessity, thought fit to take to effect their purpose. For some time La Reveillere hesitated. He was shocked at the idea of a new revolution.

Rewbell and Barras took pains to convince him that the opposite party in the councils, as well as their two colleagues, meant nothing less than the restoration of the ancient form of government in France with all its imperfections—they pointed out the proceedings of some members of the councils in proof of this opinion—they convinced him of the favorable disposition of the armies, exemplified in their addresses, and they assured him that no blood should be shed. By these means they gained him, when Carnot thought he was sure of him, and from the time he took his determination, he never once swerved from it. Thus, upon the decision of this man hung the fate of France, and in a certain degree, perhaps, the future security, happiness, and prosperity of Great Britain. (Sun.)

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THE NEGOCIATION.

The following article from the TIMES, *of Sept. 1, we believe to deserve notice, because the Editor of that paper appears to have authority for what he publishes.*

Our readers will have observed that hitherto we have been silent on the subject of the *pending Negociation*, because we did not consider ourselves authorised to announce any facts on which the public could rely. We now think we can state the following circumstances respecting the early stage of the Negociation, without running the risk of compromising ourselves: they are the propositions made by M. Letourneur in his *Contre Projet* delivered to Lord Malmsbury, as the basis upon which France would *consent* to a peace with Great-Britain for herself and her allies, Spain and Holland.

"France demanded the restitution of all the places taken from her.

"The restoration of the ships taken, and the value of those destroyed at Toulon.

"The abandonment of the use of the title of King of France.

"An alteration of the Navigation Act.

"In the course of conversation. M. Letourneur made some observations respecting the Independence of Ireland, which France wished to guarantee.

FOR SPAIN

"France demanded the restitution of whatever might be conquered from her during the war, together with the restoration of Gibraltar.

FOR HOLLAND.

"France demanded the restitution of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and all other conquests made from her.

"The restitution of all ships of war, and compensation for all ships and merchandize stopped and brought into port under the proclamation of his majesty."

It is necessary to be understood, that by treaties *now* existing with Spain and Holland, France is bound not to leave any place belonging to either, in the hands of the English; and that the Directory have very recently made declarations to those powers of their stedfast intention not to do any thing by any peace, contrary to the constitution, or contrary to the existing treaties.

Altho' we do not *pretend* to have any correspondent at Lisle, we have reason to believe that the Negociation has not made much progress since the first *Projects* were delivered by the respective ambassadors.—Couriers have been certainly sent from the Directory to Madrid and the Hague, under the pretence of consulting the ministers of Spain and Holland on the propositions made by Great Britain; but tho' there has been abundant time to know the dispositions of those two countries, yet we are persuaded the negociation has been at a perfect stand, and is probably so at this hour.

It remains then to see, whether France will come forward to put an end to a farce, that becomes tiresome to her to continue to play, and the means will most likely be shortly afforded her by the Emperor, who has insisted upon the complete performance of the preliminary treaty made with Buonaparte—comprizing in it the restitution of Mantua; but *above all*, the *appointment of a Congress*, as stipulated, to terminate and adjust the affairs of the continent; *and until which we do not believe there will be any definitive treaty signed by the* Emperor.

This is the great obstacle, and the grand bone of contention; and the reasons for France avoiding it are obvious, since she would have during a long period of discussion, three great armies to maintain on her frontiers, at an incredible expence, the means of which could only be derived from her internal resources. It is therefore more than probable that she will prefer a war of plunder, with the chance of conquest, to the risk of internal confusions, which the raising so much money, and the great drain of supplies to be found from within would infallibly produce.

Here then the reflecting mind would pause scarce daring to look forward to the scenes of blood and rapine, and of revolution, which another year's war is likely to cause, should France insist on her extravagant pretensions.

But when we perceive the situation of France herself, the Directory paramount in most instances against all the wishes and efforts of the assemblies, and of the departments, and master of the armies, what is there to expect but war? It remains then only to be hoped that the crowned heads of Europe, taught by a fatal experience, will unite in one grand plan, to bring back the restoration of order, and good and legal government in France; to reduce her to her just bounds, by which, and by no other means can the peace and tranquility of the world be established.

Should nothing occur before his Majesty returns to town, which holds out the prospect of an honourable peace to this country, we think that Parliament will be summoned to meet at 14 days notice, according to the tenor of the act passed at the conclusion of the last session, when Mr. Pitt will submit the propositions made by the Directory to Parliament, and take the sense of the nation on the wisdom of accepting or rejecting them.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.

The letters and papers which we have received this morning from Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, give the most distressing accounts of the situation of that country, produced by the attempts made to put in execution the militia act.

At Dumfries, at Moffatt, and various other places, the same discontents prevail.—In the county of which the Duke of Hamilton is the Lord Lieutenant, his grace has deemed it prudent not to put the act in force. The parish of Monkland, and some other parishes, have assembled, and voted him thanks for adopting this prudent line of conduct.

La Fayette, it now appears, is to be liberated, on condition of his going to America.

A letter from Verona, of the 8th ult. says, "The municipality of this city, three days ago, published the following ordinance;

"Whereas citizen George Giusti continues, notwithstanding repeated admonitions, to revile the popular government and equality, and, instead of styling himself citizen, assumes the title of count; since he daily boasts to his servants that he is of one of the best families in Rome, and which is much worse, continually inveighs against the popular government; the said citizen George Giusti is hereby sentenced to pay a fine of 100 sequins, which money shall be appropriated to erect a column to liberty, in the Green-market. This sentence shall be read to citizen Giusti, in the presence of all his servants and domestics, by the secretary of the municipality, to instruct those who shall hear it in the true principles of liberty and equality.

"Approved by general Verdier,
"French commandant in the province of Verona."

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, from the coast of Africa. The French squadron has not left that quarter, tho they seem to direct their intention only to impeding our commerce, not having shewn any designs against any of the settlements.

The following letter we received this morning:—

"*Edinburgh, Sept.* 1.

"I have this morning received a letter from a gentleman who lives at Tranent, and on whose veracity I can rely, giving an account of a dreadful massacre committed by some English cavalry upon the unarmed inhabitants of that village. The following is an extract:

"TRANENT, August 30.—I would have wrote you last night, but I waited till this morning in order to obtain fuller information of the mournful tale of which you wish to know the particulars. We distinctly heard the firing of the cavalry with their pistols, which was uninterrupted for at least twenty minutes. There has been a dreadful business going on here, and the military have behaved with a cruelty the most shocking. Only three men and two women were killed in the town;—the rest ran off, and were hunted in various directions into the fields, and single men were shot at the distance of a mile from the town. Several suffered at the village of Waeminow, and near Mr. Dodd's house, being almost two miles to the eastward of Tranetn. One young man was pursued by two of the cavalry—he ran through a field of corn, and was wounded by one of them, and fell; he rose, but was soon shot dead by the other. I have heard of 16 people having been found dead in the fields last night and this morning, and a great many more are yet expected to be found in the corn fields. One man had heard that his wife was at Tranent; he went to fetch her out, but was shot in making the attempt. In short, it is almost impossible to relate the cruelties which have been perpetrated. A poor Highlander and his wife, travelling from the north to assist at the harvest, were met on the road by some of the cavalry, who had by this time received orders to scour the country: the poor man was instantly cut down by their sabres, and his wife, in attempting to support her dying husband, got, with an inhuman stroke, one of her arms cut off—The man is since dead. One resolute fellow, who flew for shelter to his house-top, continued to assail his opponents with stones, and, after an arm was shot away, perished in defending himself with the other, declaring that he was determined to die in the cause of liberty—until, after having withstood at least fifteen shot, one or two of which took effect, he was brought down; and when in the act of falling, one of these humane defenders of their country, at one stroke, severed his head from his body. Several of the people, after they were killed, were plundered of what property they had at the time. I shall make further enquiry to-morrow. The Cinque Port cavalry, commanded by lord Hawkesbury, had a principle share in this business."

—

PARIS, August 27.

The following account of the celebration of the aniversary of the abolition of monarchy, which took place at Wetzlaer on the 10th inst. has been published by Cherin, head of the staff of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

On the 10th of August last, at three in the morning, a general discharge of artillery announced the fête which the army was that day to celebrate: a second discharge took place at five o'clock, and a third at nine; which last was the signal for the army to parade under arms in front of the camp. Adjutant generals Daltanne and Simon were ordered to form, with the whole, a hollow square about the monument raised in a plain behind the abbey of Altemberg.—It was an octagon pyramid on a quarter base, and sacred to the memory of the defenders of their country. On the different fronts of the base were the following inscriptions:

On the first—"To the manes of the heroes who died in the defence of liberty and their country!"

On the second—"To the republic triumphant!"

On the third—"To republican fidelity!"

On the fourth—"To French courage, and to victory which attends it!"

The eight sides of the pyramid bore each an inscription in honour of the eight divisions of which the army was composed, in the following order and manner:

1. Gen. Lefebvré's division—"Like the legions of Fabius, it swore that it would conquer, and kept its oath!"
2. Gen. Grenier's division—"It owed its numerous successes to its bravery and prudence!"
3. Gen. Championett's division—"It asks where the enemy is to be found, but without ever thinking of enquiring about the number!"
4. The artillery and corps of engineers: for the former—"Like the Master of the Gods, it hold the avenging thunder!" For the latter—"By these fortresses are destroyed, and with them talents supply the want of numbers!"
5. The heavy cavalry—"It moves only to conquer!"
6. The hussars—"They are always to be found in the paths of honour!"
7. The dragoons—"What signifies the danger? they know not what it is!"
8. The horse rangers—"Their presence is enough to insure victory!"

Above the inscriptions were placed busts of generals Marceau, Stengel, Dugomier, La Harpe, Bonneau, Dampierre, and Dubois.

At the last discharge of artillery, all the general officers assembled at Wetzlaer, marched out of town to repair to the camp, preceded by martial music playing patriotic tunes: all the other bands were already formed in the rear of their respective corps. Gen. Hoche, the commander in chief, made a speech to the troops.

After the general had harangued the army, it was drawn up in two bodies, when a sham fight took place on the very same spot where, when the same army was retreating before the archduke Charles, the brave general Lefebvre, at the head of 6000 men, kept in check 25000 Austrians, who already looked upon him as their prey—the attack was commanded by the same general Lefebvre, whilst the post attacked was defended by generals Championet and Grenier.

The troops returned afterwards to camp, and to their respective cantonments, where refreshments were prepared for them; the officers attended the commander in chief to the abbey of Altemberg, where a plentiful but not a splendid dinner had been provided for them; the most affecting concord, an unanimity of sentiments the most alarming to the enemies of the republic, the most pure and open hearted frankness, made the entertainment highly interesting even to foreigners who had assembled from all quarters to see the celebration of the fete; and where Hanovarians, Austrians, Hessians, and even Danes, were indiscriminately mixed with Frenchmen!

When the desert was brought in, the following toasts were given and drank with universal applause:

By gen. Hoche, commander in chief—the republic—may her old defenders continue faithful to her! May their courage, which has triumphed over foreign enemies annihilate every faction at home.

By gen. Lefebvre—hatred to the enemies of the republic! Hedge firing to the rascals who fully the soil of liberty.

By gen. Championet—the army of Italy! We have heard your sentiments, brave fellow soldiers, and will march in front with you.

By gen. Grenier—the public tranquility—the members of the council of five hundred, who are for maintaining the constitution. Death to the conspirators, with whatever character they may be invested.

By gen. Debilly, commander in chief of the artillery—the executive directory—may it, like the republican thunder, which has pulverised the enemies of the country, crush all traitors and conspirators!"

By gen. d'Hautpool, commander of the cavalry—the defenders of the country—may they, on their return to their homes, meet the respect and gratitude they deserve.

By gen. Cherin, head of the staff; the members of government, who by strong and wise measures shall cause the republic to be respected abroad, crush the factions of royalists, and restore concord at home.

By gen. Klein, commander of the dragoons; the army of tht Rhine and Moselle, our rival in bravery, and which will not suffer itself to be surpassed by us in patriotism.

By gen. Ney, commander of the hussars; the maintenance of the republic. Mighty politicians of (the club of) Clichi, deign not to force us to found a charge.

By gen. Legrand; the tenth of August! May that glorious æra be ever held in reverence by Frenchmen.

Gen. Soultz, adjutant gen. Debilly, and several other officers—gen. Jourdan, a spotless and faithful member of the council of five hundred. May he, as a legislator, give us as good laws as, in his quality of general, he gave us bright examples; and may he oppose the same courage to domestic enemies, that he opposed to foreign ones.

By adjutant general Classeloup; the editors of the parriotic newspapers. Perish the scribblers in the pay of Blankenburg (the residence of Louis XVIII.) and (the club of) Clichi.

By adjutant gen. Ducheiron—the republicans at home in the bosom of France. May the disgusts which they are obliged to experience serve only to increase their energy! Let them always bear in mind that the defenders of the country are their friends and incorruptible supporters.

By a colonel of a brigade of horse—"The national guards. We are sure we shall find none but brethren among them."

By a colonel of brigade of foot—"The council of elders. Our hope is in their wisdom.

By a commissary—"A coalition of the army of Italy, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the armies of the republic, in support of the constitution of the third year. May the enemies of our laws tremble at their union, and quake when they consider what they are and what we are."

By citizen Soubait, commander of the engineers—"The manes of general Marceau, Bonneau, and all the other brave men who fell in the field of honor, and cemented our liberty & constitution with their blood."

By the commander of a squadron of horse—"The patriots in the council of five hundred—May they not be intimidated by shouts or numbers: they know who are their friends, and where they are to be found."

By a captain of grenadiers, and several other officers—"the power of the bayonet. It has put to flight the foreign enemies of France, and is still sharp enough to do the business of the robbers at home."

By a veteran—"The firm establishment of liberty and equality. We shall recover the vigor of youth, to fly to the support of the laws of our comtry."

Between the toasts several patriotic tunes were played, and songs were sung, suited to the occasion.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, the commander in chief, with his train of officers repaired to the plain where the pyramid was erected, and presided at the horse and foot races, which immediately began under the direction of adjutant general Simon.

At nine at night a splendid fire-work was played off in front of the camp, when the camp, when the following words "liberty or death!" appeared written in letters of fire.

The fete concluded with a dress ball.

Doneat general head-quarters at Wetzlear, the 25th Thermidor, (11th August) in the 5th year of the French republic.

CHERIN,
Head of the staff of the army.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 10.

MARRIED—Yesterday, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Bishop White, CHARLES BARING, jun. esq. of the county of Devon, in England, to Mrs. SUSAN HEYWARD, widow of the late James Heyward, esq. of Charleston, South-Carolina.

—

The accounts from the Illionis Country are extremely contradictory, consequently not to be relied on—We believe government are not in possession of any recent dispatches from that quarter.

—

Governor Tichenor, of Vermont, on his acceptance of the office, made an address to the legislature, couched in terms of respect and gratitude to his constituents and the state; and of attachment to the constitution, and administration of the United States.

—

We are happy to hear, says a correspondent, that a subscription is opened at the Coffe house for the benefit of those worthy citizens who enrolled themselves as a patrole for the purpose of preserving the city from fire, plunder, &c. during its late deserted situation.

It cannot be doubted, that every person who possesses property, and justly appreciates the merits of the services performed by the patrole, will cheerfully add their mite, as a testimony of their sense of the meritorious services performed.

A CHARITY SERMON

Will be preached next Sunday, 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carr, for the support of the free school of St. Mary's.

—

CONEWAGA CANAL.

We are desired to announce to the public, that this grand Canal will be opened, and river boats pass thro' the Locks, on Wednesday the 22d day of (this instant) November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The governor of the Commonwealth, with a committee of the canal corporation will attend; and as many of the citizens of the adjacent counties on the Susquehanna and its waters will be desirous to witness a scene so new and pleasing as the opening a lock-navigation, thro' the most difficult part of that river, the publishers of the Lancaster, York, Carlisle and Harrisburg newspapers are requested to insert this notice.

—

CARLISLE, Nov. 1.

The sum of the general collections made in the congregation of Carlisle, for the relief of the poor and distressed in the city of Philadelphia, is 130 dollars and 40 cents; 85 dollars having been received at the first collection, and 45 and 40 cents, at the second. Add to this 185 dollars, which a few members of the said congregation had raised by subscription shortly before, and the entire contribution from this religious society will be found to be 315 dollars: an example of liberality which it hoped other religious societies will imitate.

—

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED		DAYS
Sloop ——, Elwood,	New-York,	4

Captain Fisher, of the schooner Sisters, of Baltimore, put into Charleston in distress, informs that he experienced constant and violent gales of wind from the 4th to the 15th instant; that the captain of a Philadelphia brig which came through the Gulph with him, mentioned that ten sail of American vessels were lost in the Bahama Straights—did not learn their names.

New-York, Nov. 9.

ARRIVED		DAYS
Ship Maria, Sheffield,	Charleston	
Penelope, Morrel,	Bristol	67
Sch'r Huntress, Wasson,	Savannah	10

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth streets. *nov.* 10.

The Office of Secretary of State
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Is removed to No. 13, South Fifth street, near Chesnut street. 3t *nov.* 10.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,
Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder
They have also for SALE or CHARTER,
The Ship

HAMBURG PACKET,
Burthen 320 tons, coppered to the bends, and completely fitted.
The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.
The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.
The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. $ *nov.* 10.

Wanted to Charter,

To any port in Hispaniola and back again,
A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to *ROBERT ANDREWS*, No. 26, South Wharves.
november 10. $

India Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Haurial Humhums
Tickies
Patna Chintz
Taffatics
Punjum Cloths
Choppa Romal, Pulicat, Barhar and Bandanna Handkerchiefs
FOR SALE BY
Joshua Gilpin,
No. 149, South Front street,
WHERE MAY BE HAD
A few trunks of French Goods,
Consisting of plain and striped Silk Hose, Umbrellas and Ribbons. *Also*, a few boxes Spermaceti Candles, and a few barrels smoaked Herrings.
november 10. *eod6t

SILK.
ANY person having raw Silk of American or European produce, may hear of a purchaser who will give a liberal price for the same. Application to be made at the store of ROBERT LEWIS, jun. No. 70, Pine Street wharf, any time before the 12th of January next.
Nov. 10. *eo3t.

NOTICE.
ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosure have failed in their destination.
Three certificates, viz.
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenhan Higheross, Great Britain.
ZACCHEUS COLLINS.
Philadelphia, november 8. 21w6w

FOR SALE,

A Team of five excellent Horses,

with a Waggon and Gears. The Horses are all young, strong, true to the draught, and capable of hauling as great a weight as most in the country. The Waggon and Gears are strong, and in good order. Apply to ROBERT GREEN, West Town, Chester county, or to

Thomas Fisher,

No. 142, S. Second Street, Philadelphia.

11 mo. 2, eod3w.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, Second, the corner of Chesnut Street,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

Oct. 31. §12t

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.——§4t.

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Burnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lost, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,

Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it in circulation. August 24—mw4w

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Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. eod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug. 29—2aw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 2awtf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS

April 20. eotf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house		20,000	dollars,
& cash		30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mwf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo. price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No. 68, High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT,

And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

The Philadelphia, Alfsion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Alfsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 18. Oct. 25.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in AMERICA.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwsf

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Bucl, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d